

which is the only section where it has been possible to work out the detailed distribution, is confined to the higher altitudes above 4000 feet, growing on exposed rocks and cliffs and on such sites is frequent around the rim of the great amphitheater, which begins at Table Rock Mountain and ends at the cliffs beneath Blowing Rock embracing the rocky slopes of Grandfather Mountain. The white flowered form is not known to grow within this zone.

Beginning on Buck Creek above Marion, N. C., and from thence southward along the Blue Ridge to the headwaters of the Pacolet River the white-flowered form is common and seemingly the only early flowering form between altitudes of 1500 and 3500 feet. The white flowered form by its definite distribution and its restriction to lower altitudes seems to be sufficiently well marked to justify separating it as a variety from the rose purple-flowered plant.

*RHODODENDRON ATLANTICUM* Rehd. (*Azalea atlantica* Ashe) was described from material collected near Georgetown, S. C., in 1916. Specimens of this have recently been found in a package of plants collected near New Berne, N. C., in 1896, and also specimens of *R. neglectum* n. c. (*Azalea neglecta* Ashe, Bul. Tor. Bot. Cl. **47**: 581, 1920). These early flowering azaleas which have undoubtedly been confused with *Rhododendron viscosum* should be looked for at other points along the Atlantic Coastal plains. Both of them grow well in cultivation at Washington, D. C. *R. atlanticum* has a white corolla rarely purplish in the bud and sometimes becoming purplish as it wilts, its divisions much shorter than the very viscid-pubescent funnelform tube. *R. neglectum* has a violet rose-colored corolla becoming whitish as it wilts, the narrow wide-spreading divisions as long as the villous, cylindrous tube, which is not glandular viscid.

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DEAM'S TREES OF INDIANA (REVISED EDITION).<sup>1</sup>—The popular demand for Mr. Deam's first revision, which appeared in March, 1919,<sup>2</sup> was so great that the edition of 1000 copies was exhausted within five days after its publication. The Conservation Commission has

<sup>1</sup> Deam, Chas. C. The trees of Indiana. First Revised Edition. Publication No. 13, Department of Conservation, State of Indiana, Apr. 1921. Pp 317, 134 plates.

<sup>2</sup> Reviewed in RHODORA **21**: 188-191. 1919.



accordingly authorized another revision, which has been entirely rewritten along the general lines of the original edition. The most noteworthy changes observed are (1) the use of the International Code of nomenclature in place of the "American" (2) the substitution in the plates of photographs for drawings. Unfortunately these photographs are of (often fragmentary) herbarium specimens rather than of living plants, and have been executed with a very inferior lens and an inadequate background.

The present edition includes 131 species, 19 varieties, and 3 hybrids, representing 47 genera in 26 families. *Crataegus* under Eggleston's treatment continues to head the list in number of species (22), but several of these are not "trees" in the sense in which that term is restricted elsewhere in the book. The author has included a number of varieties recently proposed by Sargent, but without any great degree of enthusiasm, seeming inclined to regard most of these as not clearly distinguished. The most notable additions to the list of species presented in the former edition are perhaps *Salix discolor*, *Prunus hortulana*, *Oxydendrum arboreum* and *Fraxinus lanceolata*. Other additions are mostly the result of new views as to specific limits.

Considerable semi-popular material has found its way into the sections headed "Remarks," as seems inevitable in a work that must run the gauntlet of legislative approval. The key continues to be constructed without regard to floral characters. The many typographical errors of the previous edition have been in great part eliminated, and the attempt to indicate derivation of generic names has been wisely abandoned. The book will be of great service to all students of forestry, and is well adapted to the use of pupils in the public schools.—JAMES C. NELSON, Salem, Oregon.

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